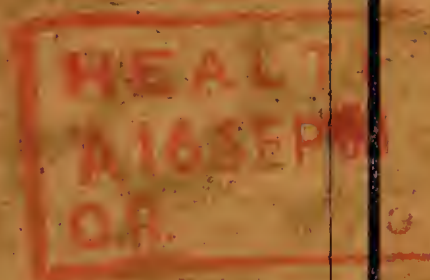


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Borough of Glossop



ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B. Chir. D.P.H.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GLOSSOP

Tel. No. Glossop 2118

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS GLOSSOP

Tel. No. Glossop 2118

for the year

1959

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for the year

1959

Health Committee

1959 — 1960

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

COUNCILLOR S. BAMFORTH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR S. BURGESS (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR H. N. SHELDON (Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN J. D. DOYLE, J.P.

ALDERMAN E. HAIGH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR T. BRIODY-DUGGAN

COUNCILLOR Mrs. S. BURGESS

COUNCILLOR E. J. FARMER

COUNCILLOR F. GIBBS

COUNCILLOR J. G. GUTHRIE

COUNCILLOR J. G. HURST

COUNCILLOR F. W. WALTON

Preface

*To the Minister of Health and
To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the
Borough of Glossop.*

GENTLEMEN,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Glossop for the year 1959.

The health of the community, as judged by the vital statistics, has been well maintained.

The only prevalent infectious disease was measles which reached its peak in April. It was generally mild in type and fewer cases were reported than in the last epidemic in 1957.

There was an appreciable decrease in the death rate from 17.96 in 1958 to 14.31 in 1959, and a small decrease in the estimated population and in the birthrate, though the standardised birthrate remained higher than the national average.

Only one of the five infants who died was under one month of age, giving a neonatal mortality rate of 3.5 compared with 15.8 for the country as a whole. The number of stillbirths was much higher than last year, 10 compared with three in 1958. A new mortality rate included in the statistics is the perinatal one, defined as the stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The large number of stillbirths in 1959, swelled the perinatal mortality rate to 37.16.

The main causes of death in order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation with 110 cases, vascular lesions of the nervous system with 41 and cancer with 30.

The three groups accounted for 72.4 per cent of the total number of deaths.

The Home Safety Committee, formed at the end of 1958, planned and carried out many varied activities throughout the year.

The Hospital Management Committee, the General Practitioners and the Ambulance Service willingly agreed to supply the necessary information for the compilation of a Home Accidents' Register to enable the members to form a comprehensive picture of the number and types of home accidents which were occurring in the area.

The mothers of young children attending the clinics were asked to complete a questionnaire in order to ascertain their awareness of the hazards which exist in the home and the safety precautions to be taken.

From the information received it was possible to plan the type of educational campaign needed and to try to eliminate as far as possible certain predisposing causes. Particular attention was paid to dangers encountered from unguarded fires and the wearing of inflammable clothing.

A Home Safety Week was organised during the first week in November. The main events included the showing of a film "Dangerous Ages," at the local cinema; an address by the Chairman of the Committee to the Children's Cinema Club; a poster competition for school children; a quiz published in the local Press; and a Home Safety Exhibition held in the Town Hall. Appropriate displays were staged by the North Western Gas and Electricity Boards, the Derbyshire Fire Service and the Public Health Department.

The exhibition was well attended by the local school children whose interest had been aroused by the formation of their own Junior Safety Committee the previous month.

The programme of films shown each evening by the Fire Service, and the exhibits, illustrated the aims of the campaign and emphasised its theme that with a little care and foresight most accidents in the home are preventable.

We are very much indebted to the Press, the cinema manager, the voluntary workers, and to all who gave their help and support.

A total of 54 home accidents were reported during 1959. Burns and scalds accounted for the largest group, 44 per cent; cuts for the second largest, 22 per cent; and falls for the third, 13 per cent. This total is only a fraction of the actual number of home accidents which happened during the period.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1959, came into operation on the 6th April, 1959.

It is now illegal for any person to sell by retail for human consumption any milk other than Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin-tested in the Borough of Glossop.

The introduction of the Order should ensure a safer milk supply and thus reduce the risks to health associated with the consumption of ungraded milk.

A Mass Miniature Radiographic survey was made in Glossop and Hadfield from 7th August to 4th September. Many methods were used to advertise the visit of the unit and excellent support was given by the local Press throughout the campaign.

An epidemiological procedure of this kind plays an important part in maintaining the health of a community by bringing to light the unknown infectious cases of tuberculosis who are spreading the disease, and also many non-tuberculosis abnormalities in heart and lungs which can be relieved by treatment.

Attention has been drawn recently to the hazards of diagnostic radiology, including mass radiography. The Adrian Com-

mittee, which issued an interim report in April, 1959, concluded that properly conducted X-ray examinations made a negligible contribution to the total amount of radiation which a population naturally receives from the external environment. Although the committee was of the opinion that the benefits far outweighed the risks, it suggested in order to reduce the latter still further, that children and pregnant women should not be included in mass miniature radiographic surveys.

In view of these opinions school children and expectant mothers were not included in the 1959 programme.

Mortality from tuberculosis has been falling for some time but there has been a slower decline in the incidence of the infection. In order to accelerate the decline and eradicate the disease in the foreseeable future, B.C.G. Vaccination has been accepted by many countries as an important preventive measure.

A scheme of vaccination for school children of 13 years and upwards was introduced in Glossop in October, 1959. The increased resistance which vaccination gives during the period of adolescence when many become infected, may last five years or more.

The acceptance rate at the two schools completed was 64 per cent and of these 83 per cent were found to be tuberculin-negative reactors and thus suitable for vaccination.

Parents are strongly recommended to take advantage of the facilities provided for the protection of their children.

There was a further expansion of the work of the W.V.S. when a luncheon club for old people was opened at the Hadfield Social Centre on 13th October, 1959.

For some time a genuine need for the service has existed and the greater interest now being shown in the welfare of Hadfield's old people is very much appreciated. Fourteen excellent meals are supplied every Tuesday by the Education Committee's Central Kitchen and are thoroughly enjoyed by the members of the club.

The scheme is subsidised by the Borough Council and the Derbyshire County Council but its organisation depends entirely on voluntary workers.

I desire to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, the Officers of the Borough, and my Staff for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1959.

Your obedient servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and
Burgesses of the Borough of Glossop.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour and pleasure of subscribing to the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the sixteenth time.

The work in connection with slum clearance has proceeded steadily and the majority of the property listed in the first five-year programme has at the time of writing been represented to the Council as only fit for demolition.

Eighteen areas have been represented in which there are, or were, 129 dwellings. The Minister of Housing and Local Government has confirmed all the areas submitted to him, on which he has given a decision, without modification. A further sixty houses have been dealt with as being unfit for human habitation. This work running parallel with the improvement of suitable houses with the help of grants from the local authority is raising the standard of fitness of houses in the Borough very considerably. A further survey of the district is called for in order to assess the potential life of or category into which dwelling houses should be placed.

It is interesting to note that in two former cotton mills there were employed at the end of 1959 no less than 1,620 persons in various industries such as making up of ladies' underwear, blouses and knitted wearing apparel, rubber and shoe manufacturing, food canning, synthetic foam products, refrigeration cabinet manufacturers, motor engineers and steel strip production. It is all to the good and prosperity of the town that varied industry such as there now is should be established and thriving within its boundaries. This assumes a greater significance when it is recalled that in a similar district not very far removed from Glossop planning approval has been sought to utilise four former cotton mills for broiler production. Apart from any question of nuisance which we know can and does arise from such usage, the persons employed at a four-storey cotton mill used for broiler production could be counted on one hand. In my opinion such an industry ought rightly to be situate in the country away from residential areas.

Three slaughterhouses have continued in use. In these privately-owned slaughterhouses over 4,000 animals were slaughtered during the year and all were examined by the Glossop meat inspectors. Comparing the figures for 1959 with those for 1955, which was the first complete year following the lifting of Government control after World War II, it is interesting to note that

the percentages of carcasses affected with tuberculosis dropped from 16.22 to 9.87. This, in part, is due to the fact that a larger proportion of younger animals have been slaughtered and again possibly to the Government's determination to reduce tuberculosis in the live animal to a minimum. The weight of rejected meat and offal was correspondingly reduced. The amount of rejected meat due to causes other than tuberculosis also showed some decrease.

It is anticipated that under the new Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, Glossop will retain at least some facilities for slaughtering animals in premises which will be brought up to the new regulation standards and which I am sure will be a credit to the town.

I wish to thank my committees, colleagues, and staff for their help and support during the year.

Your obedient servant,

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Chief Public Health Inspector,

Inspector, Diseases of Animals Act; Shops'
Inspector, Rodent Officer.

Public Health Inspector's Office,
July, 1960.

Section A

Statistics of the Area

Section A : Statistics of the Area

Acreage (land and water) : 3,324.
mid-1957.

Population (Gamesley included) : 17,400 (Registrar-General)

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1951): 6,041; (in
1959) 6,290 approx.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1951),
6,069.

Rateable Value: £175,944 1st April, 1959.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £691 (estimated) 1959-60.

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	141	145	286
Legitimate	132	135	267
Illegitimate	9	10	19
Birth Rate	16.44		
Comparability Factor	1.03		
Standardised Birth Rate	16.93		
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live Births	6.64		

Still Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	4	6	10
Legitimate	4	6	10
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Rates per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	33.78		

Deaths:	M.	F.	Total
All Causes	112	137	249
Death Rate	14.31		
Comparability Factor	0.85		
Standardised Death Rate	12.16		
Maternal Death Rate	—		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)			—
„ „ Diphtheria			—
„ „ Smallpox			—
„ „ Influenza			2
„ „ Cancer (all ages)			30

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:						M.	F.	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	17.48
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births						18.73
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births						—

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar-General are 1.03 and 0.85 respectively for 1959. The crude death rates of different areas may not be comparable as the populations differ widely in sex-age constitutions. A comparability factor is provided for each area which when multiplied by the crude-death rate produces an adjusted rate which allows for any difference in the sex-age constitution of the population of the area from that of England and Wales as a whole. Factors are based on 1951 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in the area such as Shire Hill Hospital and Whitfield House which unduly weight the death rates. From 1st January, 1958, the Registrar General has made further changes in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for 6 months or more. If the deceased had been there less than 6 months, the death has been transferred to the area of usual residency if any.

Geographical

The Borough of Glossop situated in North West Derbyshire is built on the foothills of the Pennine Range within a few miles of Kinder Scout, the highest point of the Peak District. There are magnificent views of the surrounding hills to the north, east and south. Glossop was mentioned in the Domesday Survey and has had a varied history. During the industrial revolution it grew rapidly and in 1866 the town was granted its Charter of Incorporation. Glossop is now a busy industrial town within easy reach of Manchester and the surrounding Lancashire and Cheshire towns. Cotton goods, paper, canned goods, rope, shoes, tools, brushes, gloves, clothing, and chemicals, etc. are produced in the area. Glossop is, in addition, a centre for the textile printing trade.

**Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death-Rates,
Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality
in the year 1959**

	England and Wales	Glossop
Births:	Rates per 1,000 population	
Live Births	16.5	16.44
Still Births	20.7(a)	33.78(a)
(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.		

Deaths:	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
All causes	11.6	14.31
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.077	0.057
Other Tuberculosis	0.008	—
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus ...	0.464	0.402
Other Cancer	1.676	1.322

Deaths:	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
All causes under 1 year	22.0	17.48
All causes under 4 weeks... ..	15.8	3.5
All causes under 1 week... ..		3.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate	34.2	37.16
(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births)		
— Signifies that there were no deaths.		

Maternal Mortality:

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	Glossop. Rates per 1,000. Total (Live and Still) Births
Maternal Causes ex- cluding Abortion...	0.32	—
Due to Abortion	0.06	—
Total Maternal Mor- tality	0.38	—

COMMONER CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1959

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	7
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	—
Diabetes	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	18	23
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	—	—

Causes of Death — Continued

	M.	F.
Coronary disease, angina	32	23
Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	1
Other heart disease	16	29
Other circulatory disease	4	4
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	1	5
Bronchitis	4	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	12
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—
All other accidents	2	2
Suicide	3	3

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION
FIGURES, 1891 — 1959**

Period.	Birth Rate.		Death Rate.		Population.
1891—1900	... 27	...	20.4	...	22,416 (1891)
1901—1910	... 22	...	16.4	...	21,526 (1901)
1911—1920	... 17	...	14.4	...	21,688 (1911)
1921—1930	... 14.3	...	13.5	...	20,870 (1921)
1931—1940	... 11	...	14.6	...	19,720 (1931)
1941	... 12	...	15	...	20,001 (1931)
					with Gamesley.
1942	... 13.6	...	13.8	...	18,030
1943	... 15	...	15.6	...	17,594
1944	... 14.7	...	15.1	...	17,150
1945	... 13.45	...	13.56	...	16,950
1946	... 18.8	...	13.9	...	17,740
1947	... 20.04	...	16.1	...	17,610
1948	... 16.47	...	14.96	...	17,850
1949	... 15.56	...	14.89	...	17,930
1950	... 15.05	...	15.66	...	18,010
1951	... 16.76	...	17.65	...	17,900
1952	... 13.63	...	14.41	...	17,830
1953	... 15.2	...	16.32	...	17,770
1954	... 12.5	...	17.78	...	17,830
1955	... 12.13	...	17.65	...	17,730
1956	... 13.87	...	18.25	...	17,590
1957	... 15.19	...	17.36	...	17,450
1958	... 16.58	...	17.96	...	17,430
1959	... 16.44	...	14.31	...	17,400

Population figures for 1931 and previously are Census figures.
1942—1957 — Registrar General's figures.

Section B

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Section B : General Provision of Health Services in the Area

STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector:

T. D. WILLIAMS, M.M., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Assistant:

R. H. FLINT.

Clerical Staff:

Mrs. S. H. BOOTH.

Miss E. H. MOORE (part-time).

Laboratory Facilities:

Laboratory facilities for the examination of bacteriological specimens are available at the Public Health Laboratory (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and for chemical examination at the County Laboratory, Matlock.

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1959

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined in the County Laboratory, Derby, and the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall.

GENERAL DISEASES:

Positive Negative

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	---	---
Hæmolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	...	---	---
Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	---	---
Salmonella Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	...	---	---
Typhoid Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	38
Dysentery (Sonne)	...	...	...	...	...	...	---	---
Heat Resistant Anaerobes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	---	---
Staphylococcus Aureus	...	...	...	...	...	...	---	---

MILK:

Samples taken:

Number

Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
*Chemical Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Turbidity Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

110

* Taken by the County Council.

WATER (Drinking):

Samples taken:	Number
Bacteriological	75
Chemical	4
Plumbo-solvency	—
	—
	79
	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

Samples taken:	Number
*Chemical—Miscellaneous	35
Methylene Blue—Ice Cream	60
	—
	95
	—

*Taken by the County Council

DENTAL:

No Dental Officer has attended the Clinic since November, 1949.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**Section 47:**

Powers are given under this Section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner apply to a Court or single Justice for an order. It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An order made in this way has effect for three weeks only, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act.

In 1959 two cases were considered, but it was not necessary to use the powers mentioned under Section 47.

Section 50:

Under this section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the district where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made.

Three burials were arranged during 1959.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The local hospital services are administered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Partington Home still serves as a Maternity Unit for the area.

Wood's Hospital provides convalescent accommodation for cases from other Hospitals in the Group, and is also used as a General Practitioner Hospital for the local doctors. Out-patient Clinics for Medical, Surgical, and Ear, Nose and Throat cases are held weekly.

Shire Hill Hospital is now administered as a Geriatric Unit.

Part III.: Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

The following Services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council: —

- (a) Care of mothers and young children.
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.
- (c) Health Visiting Service.
- (d) Home Nursing Service.
- (e) Ambulance Service.
- (f) Domestic Help Service.
- (g) Mental Health Service.
- (h) Vaccination and Immunisation.
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Borough Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this Service, which is under his control.

Refuse is collected every 11 working days by the Borough Surveyor's staff from approximately 6,450 ashbins, and is transported by one S. & D. Freighter. Disposal of the refuse is by the biological process of controlled tipping.

The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent and insect infestations. The purchase and sale of regulation dustbins is made by the Health Department.

Street Cleansing

Street Cleansing is carried out by one Karrier-Yorkshire Sweeper-Collector, and one man is engaged on street sweeping.

Gullies

Gullies on County and Borough roads are emptied and cleansed by Glossop's mechanically-operated Gulley Emptier.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. Much use continues to be made of the free service provided by the Town Council in the case of private dwellings.

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Section C :

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER

The 6,480 dwelling-houses are supplied with water as follows:—

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	6453
(b)	By means of stand-pipes	—
(c)	By means of private supply, wells, etc. ...	27

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough water supply is obtained from two sources, Swineshaw Reservoir and Hadfield Reservoirs, which are fed by moorland streams. The Hadfield water is treated with soda ash, alumina sulphate, rapid sand filtration, lime and chlorination; the Swineshaw supply has the addition of lime to counteract acidity and since the 7th July, 1956, has been chlorinated.

The Glossop Water Undertaking was transferred to Manchester Corporation on the 1st April, 1959, under the Manchester Water Order, 1959.

Though there was an unprecedented drought during the spring and summer, the water supply for the area was sufficient to meet demands without restrictions.

In order to maintain the Swineshaw and Hadfield Reservoirs at an adequate level, supplementary supplies were obtained from Torside Clough via Torside Goyt. In the case of Swineshaw, the water was pumped from Windy Harbour Reservoir. The Hadfield Reservoir is supplied direct from Torside Goyt.

The population of the district responded well to appeals to exercise the utmost economy in the use of water.

No extensions were made to the water mains during 1959.

Samples taken:—

Bacteriological	... ..	75
Chemical	... ..	4
Plumbo-solvency	... ..	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Thirteen of the 75 samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. Details of these are given in the following table.

The water from the Public Swimming Bath was examined bacteriologically on nine occasions between the beginning of April and November. In only one sample were coliform organisms found.

CHEMICAL

Four full chemical analyses, two from each supply, were satisfactory.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY

No samples were examined for plumbo-solvency.

WATER SAMPLES
BACTERIOLOGICAL—UNSATISFACTORY

Date of Collection.	Place of Collection.	Supply.	Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	Faecal coli per 100 ml.
11-3-59	63 Castle Hill, Glossop	Swineshaw	5	0
29-6-59	12 Castle Hill, Glossop	Swineshaw	3	3
7-7-59	39 Whitfield Avenue, Glossop	Swineshaw	5	5
5-8-59	Shallow Well, "High Bank," Hague Street, Glossop	Private	3	1
5-8-59	48 Chunal Lane, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0
26-8-59	21 Primrose Lane, Glossop	Swineshaw	90	3
29-9-59	Shallow Well, "High Bank" Hague Street, Glossop	Private	25	0
14-10-59	7 Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	35	1
14-10-59	14 Castle Hill, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0
27-10-59	Wood's Baths, Centre, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0
27-10-59	7 Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0
27-10-59	Shallow Well, "High Bank," Hague Street, Glossop	Private	50	50
25-11-59	Shallow Well, "High Bank," Hague Street, Glossop	Private	5	0

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

The results of two chemical examinations of the town's water supplies are given as follows:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Swineshaw Supply
(12-3-59).

Appearance in 2ft. Tube	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Very faintly turbid, very faintly brown.
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.55
								Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40
Hardness	{	Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	5
		Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	25
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	30
Oxygen in Solution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Oxygen absorbed in five days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Metals—Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Zinc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 0.05
Available Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06

In appearance the sample was slightly turbid and of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis afford no evidence of the occurrence of active pollution.

The sample had no taste.

Hadfield Supply
(1-12-59).

pH value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.7
Colour as ppm platinum: Shaken sample	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Filtered sample	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
								Parts per million.
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Free acidity as CO ₂	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Free alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Chlorides as Cl ₂	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27° C.	0.60
Silica as SiO ₂	12
Iron as Fe	0.08
Manganese as Mn	0.08
<hr/>	
Conductivity, micro-mhos	95
Equivalent to Soluble Solids	64 p.p.m.

In appearance the sample was clear and colourless, free from sediment, and the result was excellent.

The above information re the Hadfield supply was supplied by the Manchester Corporation Waterworks.

DRAINAGE

Estimated
Population
Involved.

No. of houses in District connected to sewers	6445	17,327
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	33	73
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses	1	
(b) New houses	13	
(c) Other premises	1	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.s ...	12	

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No extensions were made to sewers during 1959.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Ash Bins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets, 35; Ashbins, 6,450; Ashpits, 17; Waste Water Conveniences, 336; and Fresh Water Conveniences 4,792. These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

Table 1. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:—

Bakeries	60
Camping Sites	—
Canning Factories	10
Carts and Vans	—
Cafes and Canteens	53
Clubs	—
Council Houses	11
Court Proceedings	1
Cow Sheds	12
Dairies	8
Diseases of Animals Acts... ..	2

Table 1—Continued

Factories	175
Food Poisoning	—
Food Standards and Labelling	—
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	—
Housing Acts	633
Housing Management	—
Ice Cream	86
Infectious Diseases	40
Inns	—
Kitchen Waste	11
Market Stalls	66
Merchandise Marks Act	—
Milk Distributors	53
National Assistance Act	12
Offensive Trades... ..	10
Offices—P.H.A., 1936... ..	—
Outworkers	—
Overcrowding	—
Pet Animals' Act	10
Piggeries	2
Preserved Food Premises	89
Rag Flock Act	—
Rent Acts	—
Rodent Control (Rats and Mice)	2005
Schools	11
Shops—Butchers	176
Fried Fish	4
Other	249
Slaughter-houses	591
Smoke Abatement	150
Swimming Baths	10
Tents, Vans and Sheds	13
Verminous Premises (not Rats and Mice)	14
Typhoid	60
Nuisances (P.H.I.'s Journal)	7541
<hr/>	
Total ...	12,168
<hr/>	

Table 2 NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1959

No. of Complaints received	623
„ Nuisances recorded after investigation ...	697
„ Nuisances outstanding from 1957	105
„ Informal Notices served	352
„ Statutory Notices served	24
„ Nuisances abated... ..	711
„ Nuisances outstanding at year end	91

KITCHEN WASTE BINS

We now have only 4 Bins fixed at various positions in the Borough. These are used as receptacles for waste foodstuffs, scraps, etc. The contents are removed by farmers. Bins disused or causing a nuisance are withdrawn.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of the 90 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 65 shops, 17 dairy farms, by 6 dairymen from other districts who deliver by van or float, and from 2 local dairies.

CAMPING SITES

No applications were received.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Three licences to occupy caravans were issued. Two were kept in a sanitary condition, but the third not so, and, after pressure from the Health Department, went out of use and was removed.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES
(Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of Factories on the register:--

With power	130
Without power	8
	<hr/>
	138
	<hr/>

A total of 185 inspections were made during 1959, and 2 defects were recorded. Two were remedied by the year-end.

Table 3. (1)—Inspection

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	170	3	—
Factories without mechanical power	15	—	—
Other premises	—	—	—
Total	185	3	—

(2)—Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.).	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	1	—

Note.—Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937, not included in above Table.

(3)—Outwork (Sec. 110 and 111)

The numbers of persons employed by local firms in classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State in places other than the factory (mainly the home), and not necessarily in Glossop, are as follows:—

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brush making	20	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel	33	—	—	—	—	—
Total	53	—	—	—	—	—

A decrease of 2 as compared with last year.

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 32. Sixty inspections were made and one defect recorded. Several minor defects were remedied after verbal requests.

Defects or Offences.	Found.	Remedied.
Limewashing overdue	—	—
Insanitary conditions	—	—
Structural defects	—	—
Infestations	—	—
Other contraventions	1	1
	—	—
	1	1

OFFICES

No inspections were made.

RAG FLOCK and OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

(operative with effect from 1/11/51)

No rag flock is manufactured in the Borough. No samples were taken from retailers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two registered establishments in constant use. Ten visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

One observation of an hour's duration, two each lasting for 45 minutes, nine of 30 minutes' duration and numerous observations each of shorter duration were made.

Several factory chimneys got progressively worse during the 12 months under review due to boiler plants having become worn out and with a lack of maintenance.

The managements concerned were given several warnings about contraventions of the provision of the Clean Air Act and with one exception steps are being taken to secure a remedy. The year 1960 should see definite improvements at these particular works. In the case of the exception the plant has since gone out of use due to the factory closing down.

In January, 1958, a lead peroxide instrument and one deposit gauge were sited on the roof of the Municipal Buildings for estimating the sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere and the amounts of soluble and insoluble deposits. Analyses are made each month and the County Analyst issues a report which is included in the monthly "Atmospheric Pollution Bulletin" of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The average monthly figures (available since April, 1958) are given in the following table:—

**Deposits and Sulphur Dioxide, average figures covering
a period of nineteen months**

	Rain (millimetres per month)		Soluble and Insoluble Deposits (tons per sq. mile per month)		Sulphur Dioxide (milligrams per 100 sq. cm. per day)
GLOSSOP	74.95	...	12.90	...	1.56

SHOPS

A total of 429 inspections of shops were made during the year and Table 4 (on page 28) sets out the defects noted. There are 427 shops and 40 market stalls on the register.

Altogether 10 defects or contraventions of the Shops Act were recorded. Six defects related to insanitary conditions and two to disrepair. Warnings were given in two cases of contravention of closing hours.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

These premises are required to be kept in conformity with local bye-laws, made under Section 146 of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st August, 1958.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS — 1959

Antiques and Second-hand Goods	3
Bakehouses	32
Bedding Store	1
Butchers	21
Cycles	2
Chiropodists	2
Chemical Products	1
Chemists	5
Cafes	7
Coal Offices	6
Confectionery and General Provisions	32
Draper and Ladies' Outfitter	18
Dressmaking and Alterations	2
Dyers and Cleaners	4
Electrical Engineering	1
Electrical Equipment	2
Fancy Goods	1
Florists	2
Fish (Wet)	5
Fish Friers	15
Furnishers (House)	7
General Provisions	76
Greengrocers	16
Ironmonger	1

Classified List of Shops—Continued.

Handicraft	1
Hardware	12
Hairdressers (Ladies')	12
Hairdressers (Gent's)	8
Herbalists	4
Jewellers	2
Milliner	2
Motor Accessories	5
Newsagents	15
Outfitters (Ladies')	8
Outfitters (Ladies' and Children's)	2
Outfitters Gent's)	3
Outfitters (Ladies' and Gent's)	3
Off Licences	14
Opticians	4
Photographers and Photographic Materials	1
Picture Framing... ..	2
Pet Shops	4
Printers and Stationers	3
Painters and Decorators	6
Saddlers	1
Shoe Shops	9
Shoe Repairs	8
Showrooms	6
Sweets and Soft Drinks	1
Sweets and Tobacco	12
Sub-Post Office and Drapery	2
Sub-Post Office and Gift Shop	1
School Meals Service Kitchen	1
Tripe	1
T.V. and Wireless Repairs and Sales	1
T.V., Radio, Electrical Equipment and Repairs	6
Wools and Baby Linen	4
Watch Repairer	1
	<hr/>
	427
Market Stalls	40
	<hr/>

Table 4. SHOPS — CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

M/c. Line No.	Defect or Contravention	Found	Notices Served		Remedied	Prosecutions Instituted
			Written	Verbal		
1	Ventilation Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—
2	Temperature—Lack of means	—	—	—	—	—
3	Lighting—Inadequate	—	—	—	—	—
4	Meals—Facilities lacking	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
6	Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
7	Washing facilities lacking	—	—	—	—	—
8	Seats, absence of	—	—	—	—	—
9	Records/Notices, not kept	—	—	—	—	—
10	Hours of Employment	—	—	—	—	—
11	Closing Hours	2	—	2	2	—
12	Insanitary Conditions	6	—	6	6	—
13	Disrepair	2	—	2	2	—
14	Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—
		10	—	10	10	—

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Rodent Control is carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The work carried out at business premises is charged for.

Private dwellings are treated free of charge.

Since the 1st April, 1959, a Ministry block grant is received towards the cost of rodent control and it is not now necessary to submit claims for refund of a percentage of the expenses involved.

One part-time Rodent Operator is employed.

Below will be found a Summary of Surface and Sewer Infestations and Treatments for the year ended 31st December, 1959:—

Table 5 (a) Surface Infestations

	Total Inspections	Treatments Rats Mice
Business premises	452 ...	17 10
Private Dwellings	222 ...	48 23
Local Authority Premises	31 ...	10 —
Agriculture	4 ...	— —
	<hr/> 709 ... <hr/>	<hr/> 75 33 <hr/>

(b) Sewer Maintenance Treatments

A test bait was carried out in May, 1959, followed by a treatment of infested sections of the sewers in June, 1959, when 16 manholes were baited. There was little evidence of infestation in the sewer system.

VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice)

A total of 28 rooms in 8 premises were treated by the Health Department Staff for clearance of infestations or as a precautionary measure.

Table 6.

Infestations	Cases	Treatment
General Uncleanliness ...	6	Insecticide Spray or Powder
Bugs	2	

Insecticides were also supplied to the public for treatment of small infestations, together with advice on how to secure clearance.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:

Under this heading the Department disinfected a total of 17 rooms in 4 premises.

Disinfectant is supplied free for current and terminal disinfection.

Persons nursing patients are supplied with instruction leaflets and advice is given by the Public Health Inspectors.

Destruction of Bedding, etc.

The Corporation collected and destroyed bedding from 29 premises at the request of the responsible persons.

A standard charge is made for this service in "non-notifiable" cases.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

And Orders made thereunder

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also the Inspector appointed under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

There were no outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest, Swine Fever, or other notifiable animal diseases.

In January, 1959, a notice restricting movement of poultry for a period was served on a local farmer in a case where his poultry had been in contact with fowl pest.

Glossop was in a Foot and Mouth Infected Area in December, 1959. During the control no person was allowed to take an animal out of the "area" and animals were only allowed into the district under licence. There were 244 animals admitted during the period mainly for slaughter.

Throughout Great Britain the approximate figures supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for various diseases were:---

Table 7.		Outbreaks	Animals	
			Attacked	Slaughtered
Anthrax	... ..	263	293	—
Atrophic Rhinitis	...	2	—	492
Foot and Mouth Disease	...	45	—	7689
Fowl Pest	... ..	2062	—	—
Sheep Scab	... ..	—	—	—
Swine Fever...	... ..	1321	—	265

Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks were 45 as against 116 in 1958. A total of 7,689 animals were slaughtered.

Fowl Pest outbreaks increased from 759 in 1958 to 2,062 in 1959.

Swine Fever outbreaks were up from 1,263 to 1,321.

WEATHER

The rainfall for Glossop for the past seven years is set out below:—

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL

G L O S S O P

		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
January	...	2.14	4.74	2.81	5.26	2.73	4.37	3.73
February	...	3.28	3.55	2.58	1.47	3.00	6.00	0.48
March	...	3.07	2.92	2.85	1.45	3.15	2.27	2.23
April	...	3.12	0.97	2.13	2.87	0.52	1.25	3.57
May	...	2.59	3.72	4.57	1.29	1.27	3.59	1.10
June	...	3.35	3.16	2.67	3.86	1.57	4.72	2.61
July	...	6.71	6.91	1.16	6.08	4.35	5.15	3.92
August	...	4.77	5.64	1.50	11.13	6.89	4.14	0.39
September	...	2.71	5.12	2.54	3.56	8.46	5.05	0.21
October	...	2.30	7.27	3.11	3.26	4.58	4.78	3.53
November	...	3.77	6.80	1.90	1.91	2.92	1.53	5.77
December	...	2.02	6.60	4.90	5.41	5.07	3.81	6.66
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		39.82	57.40	32.72	47.55	44.51	46.66	34.30

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1959 was 32.0 inches.

The average over England and Wales for the standard 35-year period 1916–1950 is 36.46 inches.

PET SHOPS

Four such shops are licensed by the Council under the Pet Animals Act 1951, for which an annual fee of 10s. 0d. is payable. These shops must comply with conditions as to suitability set out in the Act.

Section D

Housing Accommodation

Section D : Housing Accommodation

RENT ACT, 1957

This Act, which, for its main purposes, frees from rent control houses and flats above certain levels of rateable value and allows limited increases in rents of houses still under rent control, came into operation on the 6th July, 1957.

Details of work relating to applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(A) Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(Since coming into operation of the Act to 31st December, 1959)

1	Number of applications for certificates	86
2	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	3
3	Number of decisions to issue certificates	55
	(a) In respect of some but not all defects	23
	(b) In respect of all defects... ..	32
4	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	41
5	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
6	Number of certificates issued	21
	Certificates not issued because work done without undertaking or because rent not increased	7

(B) Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

7	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	4
8	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
9	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	—
10	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority... ..	4

HOUSING PROGRESS — 1959

Tables 8 and 9 indicate the progress made during 1959 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

Table 8

New Temporary Buildings	0
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions)	8
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)	6290
Number of New Houses erected during the year:	
(a) Total	16
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	—

Part E (10) Overcrowding (H.A. 1936, Part IV):—

* (a)	(i)	Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	—
	(ii)	Number of Families dwelling therein	—
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	—
† (b)		Number of cases of Overcrowding reported during the year	14
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	3
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	20

*Information not available

†Cases of Overcrowding were reported on Housing Application forms, but only a survey would give a true picture.

Table 9. (1)—COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939-1945 WAR

Site	Number
Beech Avenue	16
Gladstone Street	4
Lyne Avenue	20
Newshaw Lane	16
Sheffield Road	16
Simmondley Lane	16
Wood Street	6
	—
	94

(2)—SUMMARY OF POST-WAR HOUSING

Site	Number and Type	Completion
The Acre	50 Temporary Prefabricated two-bedroom houses	Completed and occupied 1946-7
Woodcock Grove, Sheffield Road...	28 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 22nd Jan., 1949
<i>Ditto</i>	8 Permanent one-bedroom flats	All occupied by 18th Sept., 1948
Bankswood Close ...	22 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 5th Mar., 1949
Newlands Drive	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 6th Nov., 1950
<i>Ditto</i>	34 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 18th Dec., 1950
Whitfield Avenue ...	40 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 3rd Aug., 1953
<i>Ditto</i>	48 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 20th April, 1953
Hadfield Road	8 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 1st Feb., 1952
Green Lane... ..	4 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 17th Dec., 1951
Queen's Drive	30 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 13th June, 1955
<i>Ditto</i>	74 Permanent two-bedroom flats	
<i>Ditto</i>	14 Permanent one-bedroom flats	
"Park Croft"	2 Flats	Occupied 19th Mar., 1955
Cowbrook Avenue ...	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 24th Nov., 1956
Sheffield Road	5 Permanent three-bedroom houses	
Newshaw Lane, Hadfield ...	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 6th April, 1957
Wesley Street, Hadfield ...	4 Permanent two-bedroom flats ...	All occupied by 4th May, 1957
Bankbottom, Hadfield ...	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats ...	All occupied by 23rd Mar., 1957

The Council also own the 16 cottages at Station Road, Hadfield, purchased by agreement in 1957, which were modernised and made suitable residents for old people.

There are a further ten cottages at Ebenezer Street and Whitfield Cross which the Council have repaired and provided each with a separate w.c.

**CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1959, TO
31st DECEMBER, 1959**

PART A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	6	21	5
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	1	—	—
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

PART B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	4	5	1
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

PART C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	384	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	10	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

PART D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at End of Period	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Separate Dwellings contained in Column (1) (2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) under Section 48	—	—
(b) under Section 17 (2)	—	—
(c) under Section 46	—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

PART E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period	—	—

Section E

Food

Section E: Food

FOOD HYGIENE

Many visits have been paid to food premises and attention has been given to the attainment of higher standards in respect of premises, equipment, storage and food handling.

ICE-CREAM

At the time of writing, 64 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

Sixty samples were taken for Methylene Blue Examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall. Forty-seven were placed in provisional Grade 1, eight in Grade 2, two in Grade 3, and one in Grade 4. The remaining two samples were iced lollies and these were satisfactory in that no organisms were isolated.

Where samples fail to satisfy the examination, a cause is sought and repeat samples are taken.

MILK

Glossop was included in a "Specified Area" on and from 6th April, 1959. In such an area only tuberculin-tested milk or heat-treated milk may be sold by retail, and such milk must be bottled.

The Special Designations now authorised are:—

Tuberculin Tested.

Pasteurised.

Sterilised.

and in appropriate cases:

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Sterilised).

When milk samples fail the test, the Milk Production Officer is notified and follow-up samples are taken. In two cases of tubercle infection in the milk, one from a local farm and one from outside the area, the sale of milk was restricted until the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued clearance certificates.

Cleanliness and Safety of Milk:

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954 Tuberculin Tested Milk must not decolourize Methylene Blue within specified periods of time according to time of year.

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953 Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Pasteurised Milk must pass the Phosphatase test and a 30-minute Methylene Blue test under specified conditions of storage.

Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised) and Sterilised Milk when submitted to the turbidity test, must show no signs of turbidity.

From the table below it will be noted that four samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. Two of 37 samples taken for evidence of tubercle infection were positive. Eight samples passed the phosphatase test for efficiency of pasteurisation.

Table 10

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation	NATURE OF TEST									
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 44)		Turbidity Test (Samples taken 0)		Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 37)		Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 8)		Gerber Tests (Samples taken 0)	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Raw Milk ...	33	4	-	-	34	2	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised ...	7	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-
Sterilised ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Licences and Registrations, 31st December, 1959, were as follows:—

Table 11.

(1) Licences and Supplementary Licences (Annual)

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence	—
Dealer's Licence Sterilised	54
Dealer's Licence Pasteurised... ..	11
Dealer's Licence Tuberculin Tested	2
Supplementary "Pasteurised" Milk	2
Supplementary "Sterilised" Milk	2
Supplementary "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	2
	<hr/>
	73

(2) Registrations

Distributors of Milk elsewhere than from Dairy Farms, including from shops, dairies, etc., 73.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The County Analyst has kindly supplied the following information relating to sampling in the Borough:—

Fifty-six samples, including 21 milks, were taken during 1959.

One milk sample was found to contain about one per cent of added water. This was dealt with by a caution notice.

An informal sample of Vitamin Capsules was found to be seriously deficient in Vitamin A. This deficiency has since been confirmed in a formal sample from the same premises. Investigations with the manufacturers followed and from the code mark on the container it was ascertained that the particular batch was manufactured in July, 1955. Such capsules deteriorate in Vitamin A content under poor storage conditions or on prolonged storage and it is understood that it is now the practice of the firm concerned to date their packs with a "life to expiry" period of two years. Remaining stocks were withdrawn from sale.

Registration of Preserved Food Premises

The total number of Certificates of Registration granted is now 61. The registration is in connection with premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. These premises are required to be kept at a very high standard of cleanliness and receive special attention from the Health Department Staff.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The County Council carry out duties in this connection.

No action was taken by the Health Department.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the year slaughtering was carried out at three licensed slaughterhouses. Table 12 (on page 42) gives details of carcasses inspected and of meat rejected as being unfit for human consumption. The meat in general has been of good quality.

Approximate Weights of Condemned Food

(i) At the Slaughterhouses:

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	—	—	—
Meat (other diseases and conditions)	—	8	—	14
Offal (Tuberculosis)	—	15	3	27
Offal (other diseases and conditions)...	—	13	3	2½
	1	17	3	15½

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Prunes	5	3	3	6	—
Meat	—	14	1	9	—
Bacon	—	—	—	8	—
Canned Meats	—	—	2	10	2
Frozen Eggs	—	—	1	—	—
Fresh Eggs	—	—	—	1	8
Cheese	—	—	—	6	—
Evaporated Milk	—	—	—	16	—
Canned Foods	—	19	1	17	7½
	6	18	2	18	1½

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954, 22 licences were issued to persons competent to slaughter animals. All the persons are 18 years of age or over.

Table 12. Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	617	153	11	3170	235	—	4186
Number Inspected	617	153	11	3170	235	—	4186
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	3	3	—	—	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	181	47	—	16	—	—	244
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	29.3	31.4	23.6	0.59	0.0	—	5.99
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	42	34	—	1	—	—	77
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.8	22.3	—	0.03	4.2	—	2.1
Cysticercosis:							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Section F

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

Section F :

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

The total number of cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis notified during 1959 was 283, compared with 59 in 1958 and 350 in 1957.

DIPHTHERIA

For the ninth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough of Glossop, and there has not been a death from the disease since 1946.

Although a great deal has been achieved in the past by immunisation campaigns, diphtheria has not been entirely eliminated from certain parts of the country and it is essential that a high level of immunity should be maintained.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children immunised against diphtheria in 1959 was:—

Under one year	167
One to four (inclusive)	25
Five to fourteen (inclusive)	9
<hr/>	
Total	201

MEASLES

The biennial epidemic of measles appeared in February and reached its peak in April. The outbreak was less severe than usual and only one child with serious complications is known to have been admitted to hospital.

The total number of cases reported was 196 compared with 286 in 1957, the last epidemic year.

SCARLET FEVER

As a result of changes in virulence of the causative organism during the past fifty years, scarlet fever is now a very mild disease.

Only three cases were reported compared with four in 1958 and seven in 1957.

CHICKENPOX

Chickenpox, which has been notifiable in Glossop since 1921, is a mild but highly-infectious disease. It assumes importance when smallpox is present, mainly on account of its resemblance in certain cases to modified forms of the latter disease. Forty-three cases were notified compared with 13 in 1958.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS

One case of post infectious encephalomyelitis following chickenpox, a very rare complication, was reported in February, 1959. The patient, a boy aged 3½ years, was admitted to hospital where he made a complete recovery.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Whooping cough notifications in the country as a whole have shown a downward trend during recent years. Though 29 cases were reported in Glossop during 1959 it should be borne in mind that in small areas marked fluctuations occur from year to year and to get a correct impression the average over four to five years should be taken.

The average number per year during the five--year period 1950-1954 was 33, compared with 17 per year during the period 1955-1959.

The only preventive measure against the disease which is of any value is immunisation and there is no doubt that its increasing popularity during the last five years is responsible for the reduction in the number of cases.

POLIOMYELITIS

Poliomyelitis clinics were held regularly throughout 1959.

The response from the priority groups over 15 years of age was disappointing at the beginning of the year but improved markedly in April.

A total of 1,257 first, 1,232 second, and 850 third injections were given.

There were 1,104 attendances from persons over 15 years of age.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified.

FOOD POISONING

The last confirmed case of food poisoning in the area was in 1958.

DYSENTERY

No dysentery infection was reported.

ENTERIC FEVER

Two cases of typhoid fever were notified in February and March respectively. A boy aged twelve years sickened on 6th February, 1959, and one week later was admitted to hospital with the diagnosis of typhoid fever.

He had a classical attack which responded well to modern chemotherapy and he made an uncomplicated recovery.

The boy's mother, who had contracted the infection while nursing him during the first week of his illness, was admitted to hospital on 23rd February, 1959. She had a severe attack but ultimately made a complete recovery and did not develop a permanent carrier state.

Both patients suffered from a variant of Vi-phage type A resembling that isolated from the sporadic case which occurred last year and also that from the typhoid carrier mentioned in last year's annual report.

The three cases were therefore of presumed common origin. As there was no direct contact between the cases and the carrier, further efforts were made to trace the link between them.

From 22nd to 27th January, 1959, there was a discharge of sewage from a blocked sewer into a stream which runs through a park and recreation ground. The sewer was, unfortunately, the one which is known to carry typhoid organisms from the carrier's residence.

The park is a favourite playground for children, particularly at the weekends, and the boy said that he drank water from the stream after a football match on Saturday, 24th January, which was during the time of the overflow. It is a significant fact that the boy sickened thirteen days later, well within the usual incubation period of typhoid fever.

Steps were immediately taken to prevent a recurrence of the obstruction in the particular sewer and children were warned by all the Head Teachers that it was a most dangerous practice to drink from the stream.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

The two meningococcal infections reported were in children under two years of age. Both were admitted to hospital where the younger one made a complete recovery. Unfortunately, the other child died. There had been no contact between the two children.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Puerperal Pyrexia is now defined as "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4 degrees F. or more has occurred within 14 days after childbirth or miscarriage.

One mild case of puerperal pyrexia was brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious diseases is obtained from the death returns and from head teachers who are required to notify absences due to any infectious disease.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The local National Insurance office informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when the percentage of sickness benefit claims shows an increase of 30 per cent on the figure for the previous week, or first reaches 250 per cent of the average weekly figure during the period 2nd April to 2nd December of the previous year.

Table 13.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1959

DISEASE	AGE												Total Notified	Sent to Hospital
	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60—		
		1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60—		
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	1	5	3	2	7	19	6	—	—	—	—	—	43	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zymotic Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	6	27	29	32	22	77	2	—	—	—	—	—	196	—
Whooping Cough	2	1	4	4	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis — Notified	M FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	FM FM	F	5*
” ” Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Other Tuberculosis — Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
” ” Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*These figures no not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1959

INFESTATIONS

Children infested with lice are disinfested by means of a D.D.T. preparation. Unfortunately the incidence of head infestation is high amongst certain careless families.

Benzyl Bensoate Emulsion is used in the treatment of scabies, which is now rare. No cases were treated at the Glossop clinic during 1959.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table. 14. New Cases and Mortality during 1959

Age Periods	New Cases						Deaths					
	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
0	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
1	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
5	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
15	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
25	—	1	...	1	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
35	2	—	...	—	—	...	—	1	...	—	—	...
45	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
55	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
65 and upwards	1	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
	3	1	...	1	—	...	—	1	...	—	—	...

There was one death to report from respiratory tuberculosis and a decrease in primary notifications from 12 in 1958 to four in 1959.

There was no evidence of excessive incidence of tuberculosis in a particular occupation of the area.

The Chest Clinic is held at **Lees Street, Ashton-under-Lyne:**

Tuesday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 p.m.
Wednesday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 a.m.
Friday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 a.m.
Friday (Children)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 p.m.
Second and fourth Wednesday in each month									6 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1959 under the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises. The Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 278) and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954 (Section 135) provide for compensation to be paid in certain circumstances.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Summary of Report on the Survey of Glossop

The Mass Radiography Unit made its third visit to Glossop and district, from 6th August to the 11th September, 1959, the previous visit having been made in 1954.

During the visit the unit was located at the following centres:—

Maconochie Bros. Ltd., Hadfield.
 John Walton Ltd., Woolley Bridge.
 River Etherow Bleaching Co. Ltd., Woolley Bridge.
 Calico Printers' Association Ltd., Dinting Vale.
 Olive and Partington Ltd., Glossop.
 Ritz Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Glossop.
 High Street Methodist Sunday School, Glossop.

Employees from other firms in the area were x-rayed at one or other of the above centres. Unfortunately, Messrs. Wood Bros. Ltd., who had been the largest employers in the area, had closed down, and the centre which they had placed at our disposal previously for public sessions, was no longer available. An alternative centre was found at the High Street Methodist Sunday School, which was very close to the town centre.

The publicity campaign included a house-to-house distribution of leaflets, the showing of films at local cinemas, the display of posters, and announcements in the local paper. A programme of open public sessions, including evening sessions, was arranged both at Hadfield and Glossop.

On this occasion, in accordance with the Board's policy, no special arrangements were made to X-ray school children through the schools. Children under 15 years of age and expectant mothers were advised not to attend the unit for X-ray.

The results of the survey are summarised in the following tables. Table I was compiled by the General Register Office from a 10 per cent sample of the record cards completed during the survey. The individual figures in the analyses are not strictly accurate, but are sufficiently so to give a fair indication of the age and sex distribution amongst the examinee groups. The other tables are strictly accurate having been compiled from the individual record cards.

COMMENTS

1. The closure of Wood Bros. Ltd. caused a noticeable decline in the potential number of examinees from industry. This is, of course, reflected in the figures.
2. The response from the public increased by 500, representing a 36 per cent increase over the 1954 figure.
3. As mentioned earlier, no school children were X-rayed and allowing for this the total number examined in the survey is much the same as in 1954, 5,270 adults compared with 5,430 in 1954.
4. Only two cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered, which gives a low incidence 0.3 per 1,000. The usual incidence is 1 and 2 per 1,000 in similar towns.
5. Four cases of carcinoma bronchus were discovered.

All the abnormal cases were referred to their own doctors, the majority for further investigations at the Chest Clinic or Hospital.

Table I.		14 and Under	15	20	25	35	45	55	60	65 plus	All Ages.		Total.						
Persons Examined		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.							
Factories/Offices	150	340	120	100	300	290	420	310	280	470	140	60	20	1700	1710	3410	
General Public	40	100	20	20	130	200	90	290	160	240	50	70	120	110	650	1210	1860
Total	190	440	140	120	430	490	510	600	440	710	190	130	180	130	2350	2920	5270

Table II.	Diagnosis.	15	20	25	35	45	55	60	65 plus	All Ages.		Total.
Tuberculous Cases.		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M.	F.	
Tuberculosis—												
Healed	1	1	1	2	5	1	2	3	14	11	25
Occ. Clinic Supervision			1	1	1	3	1	1	12	10	22
Treatment or close supervision			1*		1†				2		2
										(0.8)		(0.3)

Table III.	Non-Tuberculous Cases found.	15	20	25	35	45	55	60	65 plus	All Ages.		Total.
Non-Tuberculous Cases		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M.	F.	
Malignant neoplasms				1	1		2	1	4		4
Non-Malignant Neoplasm								1	2	3	5
Lymphadenopathies			1							1	1
Congenital cardiac and vascular						1				1	1
Acquired cardiac and vascular			1		1			1	2	5	7
Pneumoconiosis without PMF				1				1	2		2
Congenital lung malformations									1		1
Bacterial and virus infections of lungs		1			2				6		6
Bronchiectasis			1	1	1		1	1	6	3	9
Fibrosis	1	1			1	2	2	3	10	7	17
Diaphragmatic abnormalities			1		1			1	2	5	7
Miscellaneous	2			1	2		1	1	5	2	7
Total	1	1	3	4	7	10	5	9	40	27	67
Failed to attend for further investigation				1	1	2		1	5	5	10

*This case was from the Industrial Group.

†This case was from General Public Group.

The figures in brackets show the incidence of tuberculous cases requiring treatment or close supervision per thousand people examined.

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